

Easter Monday at Washington.



Egg hunt, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Easter egg rolling on the White House grounds is an old and popular custom on Easter Monday at Washington. Children of all classes and nationality come to attend the sport.

TIMBER GIVEN AWAY

WANTS OF WESTERN SETTLERS SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE.

Forest Service Aids in the Development of the Country—Dead and Diseased Wood Is Taken Out First.

Washington.—The government during the last year has furnished \$75,000 worth of timber to settlers and ranchers in or near the reserves without charge. One of the regulations of the forest service provides that legitimate applicants may secure what timber they need by what is conveniently called the "free use" privilege. Fifteen thousand permits in this way obtained timber to supply their wants.

From these figures it may readily be seen that the settlers are securing material assistance without cost from the forest reserves. At the same time the free-use business has been so handled that the material taken out has improved the condition of the forest. Dead timber which would otherwise have rotted or helped to spread forest fires has been removed first of all.

Where it was necessary for the settlers to have green wood the rangers, as far as possible, marked trees which were suppressed, diseased or from some other cause no longer in a condition for further growth. In this way the rangers secured material which they desired and at the same time the forest was left stocked with the thickest trees whose chance to develop will be unimpaired.

The greatest amount of free use was on those reserves which lie in the semiarid parts of the west, where there is least timber. On a number of reserves the value of the material for which permits were issued exceeded \$3,000, and on the Wenaha reserve in Washington and Oregon, the Bear river reserve in Utah and Idaho and the Weiser and Henry's lake reserves in Idaho it exceeded \$4,000.

If there had been no restriction on the settlers in securing this material great waste would have resulted, because the settlers would have paid no attention to the future good of the forest or its value as a protective covering. Another distinct advantage of the system is that a settler, when he has secured his permit, is sure of being able to get the material from the locality assigned to him without interference from other people.

This branch of the work of the forest service gives good evidence of the fact that the aim in the administration of the forest reserves is to aid in the permanent development of the country and place only such restrictions on the cutting of timber as are necessary for the maintenance of a permanent timber supply and the conservation of water needed for irrigation, for cities and for the generation of power.

The free-use privilege has been granted freely to ranchers who are building up homes, and enough timber will be reserved to supply their wants even if this will considerably reduce the amount of timber that can be sold.

Stomachless Man Healthy.
St. Norwalk, Conn.—This city boasts of having the only man in the world without a stomach. This freak has silver tubes in lieu of that organ and is perfectly healthy. He cannot, however, bend over to lace his shoes for fear of dislocating his stomach and causing instant death. The person is Rabbi Schevitz of Makumba, Egypt. He was born in Arabia and is black. He is one of the highest caste and speaks eight languages. He is high up in Masonic and Odd Fellow circles.

AN IOWA BARN WHICH HAS PROVED PRACTICAL

H. E. Colby, an Iowa Farmer Describes One Which He Has Found Satisfactory.

Plans of dairy barns are not uncommon, but frequently such plans are more ideal than practical. The one I am giving here is satisfactory in most details. The points in which our barn can be improved are modified.

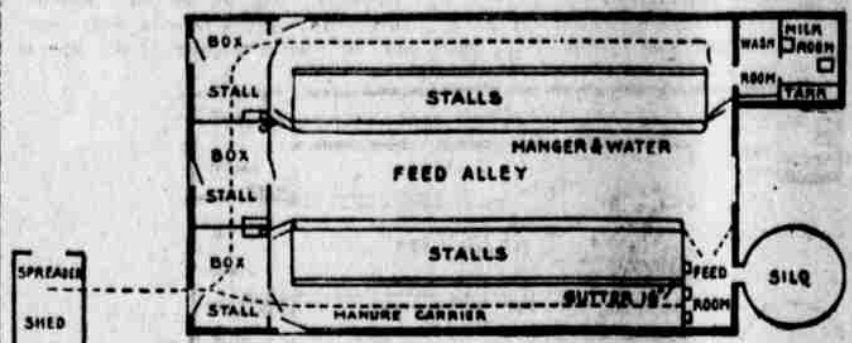
The barn should be conveniently located, far enough from the house to secure absolute freedom from stable odors and, if possible, east or south of it. In this locality the prevailing winds are the south and west. The barn is almost east of the house and although it is within 200 feet, we never have a hint of the stable yards at the house. The best plan is to have the building extend nearly north and south.

Lumber was the material we used, but under present conditions, I think I should build of cement. At least, I would look around a long time before paying the prevailing prices for lumber.

Each cow has a water trough which is filled from a tank in the milk house. When these troughs are emptied the surplus water flushes out the mangers, leaving them free from dust and odor.

The hay is kept in the mow over the whole barn. It is put in and taken out at the front end of the feed alley. This makes it easy to keep the barn free from loose hay and dust. This alley is about eight feet wide and may be used as a driveway. All of the ground feed and grain is kept on the second floor, thus minimizing the space necessary for feed room, down stairs. Spouts leading from the bins above are so arranged that the feed can be loaded from them. One car answers for hay, silage and ground feed.

The stables are cleaned by using an elevated carrier. This passes over the partitions in the box stalls and



Ground Plan of the Practical Barn.

her. The cement barn would be more durable, more nearly fireproof, and it ought to be warmer. It is still an experiment, but I believe it will prove good.

The barn, plan of which is given here, is 35x60 feet. It will accommodate 20 cows in stalls besides the box stalls at the ends. It is so built that it can be extended as the herd grows and demands more room. The box stalls are simply moved down as additions are put on. Thirty-six feet seems to be the most economical width. The alleys back of the cows are seven feet wide. The gutters are 1 1/2 inches. The stalls are about five feet long. These vary slightly, some being shorter to accommodate the younger stock.

The cows face each other. I like this plan because it makes feeding easier and keeps the cows from facing the light. The feeding is all done from a truck. This runs from the silo

out through a door to the spreader shed, which is near the barn. This shed is open at both ends. You can drive in with the spreader and unload. When it is loaded, hitch on again and go to the field. I do not believe in high partitions for box stalls, and by dropping the top board directly in the track of the carrier, it is an easy matter to pass it through the stalls. The middle box stall which occupies the end of the feed alley is made with rolling doors. These can be opened so as to allow a team to drive through the barn.

There are nine windows on each side. There is one in the end of each box stall. This furnishes an abundance of light and sunshine. All the windows are put in like the illustration. They swing on the sill and open inward; this insures ventilation and prevents the draft from coming directly onto the cows. Besides the windows, there are ventilating shafts which lead from near the eaves to openings about 30 inches from the floor. This system, if well arranged, is the best I have seen. Great care must be used in building the shafts and they must be large enough to carry a good volume of air and be perfectly tight.

Our stalls are not modern. They have been satisfactory, but we are going to have a more sanitary affair before another winter. The milk and wash rooms are opposite the silo. They are separated from the barn by swing doors. The stable odors never bother if we are careful to keep the doors closed. The tank in the milk room furnishes water for cooling the milk and watering the cows. There is a milk scale and cow record in the milk room. Each cow's yield is recorded. The milk is strained, separated and the cream is cooled here. This end of the barn is nearest the house. The stable yard is about 60 feet distant, for the fence comes next to the doors that admit the cows to the stable.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Selecting Laying Hens

(By W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College.)

Egg production is the best end of the poultry business, and if we can increase this we are doing a great thing for the poultry man. To show the vast room there is for improvement it is only necessary to state that the average hen in the province of Ontario does not produce more than 80 eggs per year. Even at the experiment stations the average per hen does not exceed 100 eggs per year. The only means of improving the yield is by a careful selection of the breeding stock. At the experiment station in Maine the average yield of the whole flock has been raised to 124 eggs per hen. This has been brought about by means of the trap nest, by which the individual records of the hens are obtained, and then only those hens which come up to their standard of production are used as breeders.

In starting to use trap nests with the flocks at the college it was surprising to find the small percentage of really good layers and the great number of drones. Some of the hens never laid an egg, and never would. The only absolutely sure means of locating these heavy producers is the trap nest; breeders will have to use it in the future or be forced to the wall by those who are selecting their birds in this way. The great drawback to the trap nest is the amount of labor it involves, and on this account it is out of place for the average farmer. Still, one can tell a great deal about a hen's productiveness from her external appearance. The hen with an excessive amount of internal fat is sure to be a non-producer. The early ma-

turing pullet is invariably a better layer than one slow in its development. The size of a hen's crop is to some extent an indication of her egg laying capacity. Like the dairy cow she must be able to consume the feed if she is to produce that for which we are working. This point can readily be determined by feeling the individual crops of the hens after they are fed and have gone to roost. In selecting the males we should select cockerels that crow early, and from the heaviest producing layers. The great point to make sure of is constitution. The more vigor we can get in our stock the greater will be our success. If we can get constitution we are likely to get egg production. In selecting early maturing birds one must constantly guard against lack of size and bone. The male bird is surely half the flock, therefore we cannot exercise too much care in his selection.

Farm Work-Shop.—A work-shop on the farm will pay for itself ten times over every year. The boys like to putter around in it, and repair many things which otherwise would require a trip to a blacksmith shop. Put in a bench, with vise and necessary tools. A small blacksmith's outfit may be bought for a few dollars. Let the boys practice. It gets them interested.

Where Shiftlessness Don't Pay.—No person who is engaged in sheep raising can afford to adopt slipshod methods, for there will be no pleasure or profit in it.

To Avoid Waste.—Colts and breeding mares relish hay that has been picked over by sheep. By feeding this to them all waste is avoided.

BOX FOR PRESERVING STRING.

Pretty Ornamental Trifle for the Boudoir Table.

Our illustration shows a pretty string box ornamented with embroidered silk or linen. An ordinary round cardboard or thin wooden box may be used, with a hole pierced in the center of the lid.

The silk or whatever is used for covering the sides should be embroidered with the little design shown in No. 4 and parts of No. 3; these are worked with China ribbon and tiny sequins. The silk is then fixed round the sides of box with secotine, turning the edges over to the inside and



underneath, as they can then be covered with the lining, which also must be fixed in by secotine.

The spray No. 3 is worked on a circle for the top of lid with a row of sequins or knot-stitches round; the edge must be snipped and fixed down over the sides, straining the top quite smoothly. The piece that covers the sides of lid is embroidered with the border 2; the upper edge must be very evenly turned in before the strip is fixed, but the lower edge can be snipped and turned under, then the lid must be neatly lined.

The lining may be firm colored paper such as is used by bookbinders, or silk or satin may be used. It must be cut exact to size and neatly fixed in by the secotine, of which as little as possible should be used.

GOLD IS WIDELY USED.

Ornamentation Seen on Every Kind of Costume.

Everywhere one sees touches of gold ornamentation; it is used on frocks of every character; in hats, and wrought into the borders of veils and scarfs. A third morning suit to be briefly described is in black and white shepherd's plaid, decorated with black silk braid, edged with gold cord. The rather short skirt hung in many plaits that did not seem to be secured for a distance of more than five inches below the waist line. The bottom was finished with a bias band about three inches in width, where the double braiding was repeated. The coat was of the Eton type, although the arrangement of the trimmings gave it a pronounced boiserie effect at the back. The fronts were quite long and braided. A black satin cravat, with tasseled ends, gave a smart finish to the neck. The three-quarter sleeves repeated the effect in crushed satin cuffs, with similarly

finished ends. Since the quiet craze for colored shirt waists has overtaken femininity, black and white effects, and especially checks, will be found the safest medium to carry them, being of smartest contrast for all colors.

The Art of Conversation.

The tone of good conversation is flowing and natural; it is neither heavy nor frivolous; it is learned without equivocation. It is neither made up of lectures nor epigrams. Those who really converse, reason without arguing, joke without punning, skillfully unite wit and reason, maxims and sallies, ingenious railery and severe morality. They speak of everything in order that everyone may have something to say; they do not investigate too closely, for fear of wearying; questions are introduced as if by-the-by, and are treated with rapidity; precision leads to elegance, each one giving his opinion and supporting it with few words. No one attacks wantonly another's opinions, no one supports his own obstinacy. They discuss in order to enlighten themselves, and leave off discussing where dispute would begin; every one gains information, everyone recreates himself, and all go away contented; nay, the sage himself may carry away from what he has heard matter worthy of silent meditation.

A New Idea.

As a boon to the woman to whom white alone is not becoming comes the news that finally hand-tucked bands and medallions of colored batiste are being inserted in the white lingerie frocks between outlining rows and scrolls of lace.

Any that fancy dictates can be used, the more vivid shades but sparingly, of course, but lace must be at either edge or otherwise a harsh line ensues at the joinings, the mesh of the lace necessary to soften the contrast between even a pastel hue and the pure white of the batiste or dotted mull which give the two favorite materials for these gowns.

Hypocrite's Stock in Trade.

It's a waste of time to attempt to dodge a hypocrite. He knows more dodges in a minute than you will learn in a lifetime.

Bank of England's Strong Room.

The foundation of the strong room of the Bank of England is 66 feet below the level of the street.

Palace of Immense Size.

The Escorial, the royal palace near Madrid, is so large that it would take four days to go through all the rooms and apartments, the distance which would have to be traversed being about 120 miles.

Ran Short of Funds.

Last night Sam Baker, after emptying his bottle, decided to take a trip to Europe. This morning he was around trying to borrow a chew of tobacco.—Kelton (Wyo.) Gazette.

Naturally.

After a man has succeeded in getting a woman to admit she loves him, he loses interest and begins to look around for another one.—Chicago American.

Do Not Down.

Skating on asphalt has one advantage over skating on ice—nobody breaks through the asphalt.

Not Made to Order.

When greatness is thrust upon a man it is generally a very poor fit.



A RASH ACT.

"Don't commit suicide until the day after tomorrow." Beware of desperate deeds. The darkest night is followed by the brightest morning. Many a suicide would be still living had he waited a day or two. Don't lose hope. The word despair is in the dictionary but should be banished from your vocabulary. If you have a cough or cold or disease of the lungs, use Piso's Cure faithfully and study carefully the important directions that accompany each bottle. A strict adherence to these directions, combined with a regular use of Piso's Cure have restored many afflicted persons to health.

Read the following sworn testimony:

In 1891 I commenced coughing, which soon turned into a severe cold. I spit blood in considerable quantities. I consulted several physicians, but they could not cure me. I was very weak and my chest was sore. I was told to use Piso's Cure. I used eight bottles of this medicine. Commenced to spit up right again. In October, 1901 I weighed 145 pounds. In December, 1901 I weighed 165 pounds. At the present time I weigh 185 pounds and am in perfect health.

FRANK J. LEOPARD, DENTIST, N. Y. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGANY, and more fully on the 25th day of March, 1907.

(For sale by all druggists 25 cts.)

KILLS WIFE WITH FUNNY STORY.

New Jersey Man Makes His Spouse Laugh Herself to Death.

Trenton, N. J.—A hearty laugh over a funny story related to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bennett a few days ago by her husband, Frederick H. Bennett, resulted directly in the woman's death. She continued to laugh several minutes so violently that she burst a blood vessel. The husband's mirth was cut short by his wife's sudden illness.

A physician was summoned, but he could do nothing for Mrs. Bennett. She suffered excruciatingly for three days before she died. The fatal joke, which was told while the Bennetts were at dinner, was as follows:

"A young fellow came into the office this morning and asked if he could have the telephone. I said he could if he didn't take it away with him. So, calling up his home, he telephoned to his wife: 'Say, Ma, Uncle Bill, Aunt Sallie and grandma and Cousin Ed, Cousin Liz, Cousin Tom and Uncle Joshua and the Brown family are all coming over for dinner.'"

"The young fellow paused long enough to get his breath, and then concluded: 'Go out and get a slice of ham, and we'll have a big dinner for em.'"

Wood Pavements.

The five cities in which the largest amounts of wood pavement are found are, in order, Indianapolis, New York, Minneapolis, Toledo and Boston. Together these cities have more creosoted wood pavement than all other cities in the United States combined. The total amount of this pavement in use in this country at the end of the year 1906 was about 1,400,000 square yards, equivalent to nearly eight miles of pavement on a street 30 feet wide.—Woodcraft.

COMING TO MARION MAJESTIC HOTEL, MONDAY, MARCH 25, FROM 9 A.M. TO 8 P.M. ONE DAY ONLY.

DR. YOKE Chief Examining and Consulting Physician of The France Medical Institute Co., by request, will visit above town on date named. CONSULTATION FREE and STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Why Not Consult Free an Experienced, Educated Specialist, who is thoroughly equipped with the necessary appliances known to modern medicine?

FREE EYE EXAMINATION
DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Have your eyes examined by an experienced specialist. Dr. Yoke treats Diseases of the Eye, also Chronic Diseases. Many cases of defective vision are caused by chronic diseases. Do not risk your sight with any one but an experienced specialist who thoroughly understands the human system and is qualified to discover and treat the cause of your trouble. **GLASSES FITTED**—If glasses are required, Dr. Yoke will fit them to your eyes by the most approved scientific method. We handle nothing but first class goods, guarantee a fit, and every pair of glasses sent out are sold with the express guarantee that if they are not satisfactory we will make them so. We grind lenses to suit each person.

Without Stomach Drugging DIRECT MEDICATION follows the latest scientific method. Dr. Yoke treats Diseases of the Stomach, Bowel and Liver. Many cases of chronic diseases are caused by indigestion and are cured by the use of our special medicine. We guarantee a cure or refund the money. If you are tired of taking drugs into your stomach to reach a disease that lies remote from the seat of digestion, you should make no delay in taking advantage of our Special System of Treatment.

SPECIALISTS IN CHRONIC AND PELVIC DISEASES



The Chief Consulting and Examining Physicians of The France Medical Institute Co., 38-40 West Bay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

NO MONEY REQUIRED OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO COMMENCE TREATMENT.

Our Physicians are Experts in the diagnosis and treatment of Stomach, Bowel and Liver Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Diarrhea, etc., which are cured in the shortest possible time without the use of injurious drugs.

Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., are successfully treated by our own special method of treatment.

Heart, Blood and Skin Diseases such as Eczema, Pimples, etc., especially cases that have baffled the skill of other physicians.

Brain, Spinal and Nervous Diseases such as Paralysis, Epilepsy, Fits, Neuritis, Sciatica, Headaches, Sleeplessness, etc., are successfully treated by our method.

Rheumatism Our cure for Rheumatism is the most successful known in medical science.

Young and Middle-Aged Men who suffer from the effects of youthful indiscretions and Nervous Debility may call with confidence.

Not necessary to attend expensive Sanitariums, Hospitals, or Health Resorts: our medicines and Blood Purifiers: each person applying for Medical Treatment to our visiting physician or at the home office should bring from two to four ounces of urine, which will receive careful chemical and microscopic examination. Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published without written consent.

The FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO. 38-40 West Bay Street, Columbus, O. Best Doc. Read of the